

Homeland Security say build a 50-foot fence and I will show you a 51-foot ladder.

Madam Speaker, what in the world could that mean? All right, if you build a rocket that will fly to the Moon, I will show you a rocket that will fly a mile past the Moon. So what? What does that mean? They are not going to be building a 51-foot ladder. And if they do, we are going to be sitting there with our sensory devices, our roads, our monitoring, and we are going to make sure if they can get over that fence they don't get to the next one. And if they get over that one, we are going to make sure they don't get to the next one.

I have designed a concrete wall. And it is not the only barrier; it is not the only tool. And when those of us that talk about the necessity for extending the fence and the wall on the southern border and building double and tertiary fences and walls, the argument against it becomes this silly argument of, well, that's not going to solve the problem.

None of us believe it's the total solution. None of us believe that building an effective wall and fence is the only thing we would do. It's among the effective things that we could do.

So, Madam Speaker, here are some things that the American people don't know. The President doesn't know. His actuaries don't know. The Speaker of the House doesn't know. HARRY REID, the majority leader in the Senate doesn't know. And the committee Chairs don't know. And I may well be the only one in the United States Congress that knows this. And, Madam Speaker, now the whole world is going to know. Here are the numbers. About 2006 we were spending \$8 billion on our southern border. Now we are spending about \$12 billion on our southern border. All together. These aren't numbers that come out of the administration except one piece at a time. And you have to add them up and calculate it out and calculate it back to the numbers of miles of border that we have. \$12 billion when you add up all of the expenses necessary for ICE that are operating down there near the border in that 20- to 40-mile, maybe 50-mile range of the border.

You have to pay the personnel, their health care package, their benefits package, their retirement funds, their equipment, their vehicles that they drive, guns, uniforms, all those things that they do. And you add to that Custom Border Protection, our CBP people, our Customs personnel, our Border Patrol personnel. And all of the forces that are there lined up that are part of that coordinated effort to defend the border are right in the area of \$12 billion. \$12 billion for 2,000 miles of border. That is \$6 million a mile, Madam Speaker.

Now, think of this. Most of us can think what a mile is. For me, I live on the corner on a gravel road in Iowa. And a lot of those corners you can stand out there in the middle of that

intersection and you can see a mile in each of four directions. It is not the case in mine, but I know how far a mile is. Most of us do.

Now, when I stand on my corner and I look to the west that full mile, a mile west, which is the clearest vision that I have, and I think would the Federal Government pay me—if that were the border, would the Federal Government pay me \$6 million to guard that border for that mile? Could I do that for \$6 million? Would I be willing to take on that contract and control that border for \$6 million for that mile? And that's the average for 2,000 miles. Some of it's barren and desolate. Would I be willing to do that, Madam Speaker, for \$6 million? You betcha. You betcha, to pick up on a phrase. I would do that for \$6 million a mile.

And, furthermore, I would be willing to guarantee nobody would get across that mile. I would guard it, I would protect it, I would hire the personnel necessary. And, in fact, rather than paying a lot of people that were boots on the ground, I would have some, and they would be in mobile vehicles, and we would have sensors, and we would have some lights, and we would have radios, and we would have warning devices and ground-based radar. We would do all that stuff.

□ 2045

But we would also build a fence and a wall as a barrier to slow that traffic down and make it hard enough that they wouldn't come through my mile at all. In fact, I would shut down all the traffic in that mile for \$6 million. And if you award me that contract, I would be willing to let you dock me from that contract. I would guarantee it. I would bond it. I would let you dock me. If they got across my mile, then subtract from my contract every illegal crosser that is there. Then you would put the incentives in place to actually succeed in what we're doing as opposed to just simply doing—it's not catch and release back into America anymore. It's catch and release at the port of entry and turn them back in to Mexico, and then they come back around with a smirk on their face. And I have watched them do that, Madam Speaker.

Another tool that we need to have is the New IDEA Act. New IDEA is legislation that I have introduced in the last three Congresses. The New IDEA stands for the New Illegal Deduction Elimination Act. That's the acronym, New Illegal Deduction Elimination Act. It comes from this part. If you look around, across the agencies of the Federal Government and think about those agencies and how aggressively and how effectively they do their jobs, we have the Department of Homeland Security, which has really pledged that they're not going to deport illegal workers in America.

In fact, they picked up some illegal workers by accident in Boston some months ago back in December or Janu-

ary. They found out that they were illegal. They processed them. These workers were on their way up to Gillette Stadium in Boston. So ICE, after they processed them, hauled them up to work. They gave them chauffeured transportation up to their job to be groundskeepers at Gillette Stadium in Boston, a complete lack of focus on their job.

I mean, you talk about open borders. Jump across the border, come in here and sneak in and get yourself a job and have your documents being invalid, falsification, whatever it might be, misrepresents your status. And if we run across you by accident because our ICE people are out there doing what they do, we will take your fingerprints and your names, and then we'll give you a chauffeured ride on up to work at Gillette Stadium. That is bizarre. It is so far away from an understanding of what it takes to enforce the law.

I take us back to a time in the fifties when my father was a manager of the State police radio stations, and he also was the mayor of a small community. The local town cop came across an illegal who happened to be traveling through the community, and I don't know how they interdicted him, whether it was his license plate light that was out or whatever it was, but he was arrested. He was incarcerated. He was held up in the city jail, and they had to process him. And my father, as mayor, was the justice of the peace as well. There never was any consideration about turning him loose because it was too hard to enforce the law. The only thing that could come from that was the person that was illegally in the United States was going to go back to their home country. And by my recollection, that's what happened.

But the New Illegal Deduction Elimination Act recognizes that the Department of Homeland Security hasn't shown a complete will to enforce immigration law. They have got good officers out in the field. They want to do so. They want to deliver on a mission and accomplish a mission statement. They want to accomplish their mission statement, but the lack of will from the White House down through the Secretary of Homeland Security prevents them from being as effective as they can be.

So there's your agency. Department of Homeland Security is not as effective as they can be, enforcing against employers because politically that's more palatable but refusing to enforce against illegal workers because they have decided that those illegal workers can be Democrats. I stand on that statement, Madam Speaker. They've decided those illegal workers can become Democrats, so they want to pander to them.

We've got the Social Security Administration that has a database that should be feeding information to the Department of Homeland Security. Whenever you have duplications of those Social Security numbers, you